

Rain Tonight and
Probably Friday.

The Washington Times

LAST EDITION

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Eighteen Pages

PRICE ONE CENT.

ST. NICHOLAS GIRL IN NEED OF VOLUNTEERS

Helpers Wanted to Distribute
Thousands of Christmas
Gifts.

LETTERS SHOWING UNWONTED INTEREST

Seven Thousand Children Made
Happy at Munsey Building
Last Week.

Believe in him?
Of course they do.
Every one of the thousands of
children who are writing letters to
the St. Nicholas Girl of The Wash-
ington Times believes in Santa
Claus. They believe with all the
strength of their little hearts, for
he is very real to them, and I will
tell you why.

For nearly 2,000 years there has
been a different kind of love in the
world than there had been before,
and this wonderful love has been
shown, especially to the little ones.
It would take a big book to tell of
all the love the children all over
the world have enjoyed, so I will
only talk about a few things today,
the love that little children of well-
to-do parents receive, and the love
that is lacking among the poor little
children right here in Washington.

First Presents.
There were 7,000 children last year
whom The Times hunted out, and to
whom the St. Nicholas Girl gave Christ-
mas presents. Among these were hun-
dreds of little children who had never
had a Christmas present in their lives
before.

Think of that!
There were little children in that throng
that came to The Times office in the
Munsey building last Christmas morn-
ing whose little hands were red and
chapped, whose little faces were soiled,
whose little toes peeped out from holey
shoes, and who hadn't even a stocking
that would hold a Christmas present, if
they had been hung up in the bare, un-
comfortable rooms that they called their
homes.

But these little children believed in
Santa Claus, and there were good peo-
ple enough in Washington to confirm
that beautiful faith of theirs by coming
to the front with the material aid that
is always necessary, even in matters of
faith. Each little child left the Munsey
building last Christmas morning carry-
ing something in the way of a Christ-
mas gift.

That's the reason they believe in a
Santa Claus, and that's the reason
the St. Nicholas Girl also believes in a
Santa Claus, and now it is only up to
the kind-hearted citizens of Washington
to see that this beautiful belief is not
shattered, this year.

Many Excuses.
Did you help last year? Or did you
just read The Times with a sort of an
unexpressed wish that you could be of
assistance, but making absolutely no
effort toward doing so? Perhaps you
excused yourself on a thousand differ-
ent scores. You didn't have any
children. You didn't have any money.
You had to buy Christmas presents for
your friends. You didn't have any
time. The actual amount which you
probably could have given with an easy
conscience would have been less than a
dollar, and you thought more of your
own feelings in the matter than you did
of the heart and happiness of some
unfortunate little child.

Now has come the time to assert
yourself. Each one of your friends
probably knows that you cannot give
very much, and yet you are ashamed
to give what you have, and so you
are willing to not give at all. Doesn't
sound like very good logic, does it?

The excitement that comes in from all over
the city will count just as much in the
eyes of the child whose birthday we
are celebrating on Christmas day as the
green and yellow bills of the man and
woman who can well afford to give them.

If you can read this letter without
believing that there is a great big
spirit of love in Washington about this
time, then you do not deserve to have
a happy Christmas. Here is a letter
that came this morning, addressed to
the Saint Nicholas Girl:

Dear St. Nicholas Girl: I am a
boy of fifteen years, and work from
9 a. m. until 5 p. m., and if I can
be of any help to you after lunch,
I am at your service. I thought
maybe I could do something to help
you, as I have no toys to give.
Yours truly,
E. B. J.

All Letters Answered.
There you are: It isn't just money
and toys that the Saint Nicholas Girl
(Continued on Page Nine.)

WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.
Rain tonight and probably Friday; not
much change in temperature.

TEMPERATURES.
U. S. BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY.
5 a. m. 48 8 a. m. 51
9 a. m. 50 11 a. m. 53
1 p. m. 53 3 p. m. 55
5 p. m. 53 7 p. m. 55
9 p. m. 53 11 p. m. 55

TIDE TABLE.
Today—High tide, 11:07 a. m. and 11:28
p. m.; low tide, 5:20 a. m. and 6:03 p. m.
Tomorrow—High tide, 11:39 a. m.; low
tide, 5:16 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.

SUN TABLE.
Sun rises..... 7:03 Sun sets..... 4:32

American Wives of Foreign Diplomats



WOMEN RESENT EDICT AGAINST FOREIGN WIVES

Germany's Revival of "Iron
Chancellor's" Throttling
Of Cupid Discussed.

AFFRONT SEEN BY SOCIETY LEADERS

Many Feminine Figures in Diplo-
matic Corps Are Native
Americans.

Whatever may be the outcome of
the recent edict by Chancellor von
Bethmann-Hellweg, restoring the
regulation made by the late Prince
Bismarck, which prohibited German
diplomats from marrying foreigners,
society here has been stirred as it
has not been for years, many of the
men regarding the ruling as a direct
slap in the face by the German govern-
ment.

"It is an insult to American
womanhood," exclaimed one woman,
who stands high in social circles,
when asked about the matter.

"It is stupid and silly," said an-
other young society woman, "and
is in line with some other things
which have been done recently which
are not in keeping with Twentieth
century conditions."

Fail to Explain It.

The whole matter is considered in-
explicable in view of the fact that there
are so many American women among
the wives of members of the Diplo-
matic Corps, and especially when the
wives not only of the present German
ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, but
of his predecessor, Baron Speck von
Sternberg, were from the ranks of
American society women.

"The thing will be settled all by
itself," was the sage remark of one so-
ciety leader this morning in discussing
the edict. "There surely is no way to
prevent young men here, members of
the Diplomatic Corps, whether they be-
long to the German embassy or to any
other embassy, from choosing American
girls for their wives, if they wish them,
and I do not think the recent order will
have any effect at all. In this day and
age it only can work to the disadvan-
tage of the German embassy, and will,
in time, if carried out strictly, bring
about strained relations between that
country and this."

Poor Comparison Basis.

"The time when matters which affect
men so deeply as the choice of a
wife, will be considered in comparison
with a station in the Diplomatic Ser-
vice, has, I believe, gone by. Even the
fact that the German diplomatic offi-
cials will know that they will be trans-
ferred to other American stations to
the detriment of their own country is
a deterrent. I am quite sure. I believe if
a young man here falls in love with an
American girl of these conditions, he
will not yield his position in the Diplo-
matic Service rather than give up
the girl he loves, and he will not marry
her even if there already are a number
of American girls here who have
married ambassadors or ministers
and are in the Diplomatic Service."
Mme. Jusserand, wife of the French
ambassador from Peru; Mme. Bakhme-
teff, wife of the Russian ambassador;
Mrs. Yung Kwai, wife of the Japanese min-
ister; and Mrs. Countess von Bernstorff,
the Countess de Chambrun, are some of the Americans.

Claim Is Ridiculed.

Mme. Ali Kuli Khan, Mrs. Edmond-
Ovey, and Mme. Ekengren, three other
American girls who wed into the Diplo-
matic Corps. Their status hitherto has
been unchallenged. That anything like
an imperial edict from Germany will
have any effect on their position or
their influence now, or that the ruling
will result other than as a failure
to bring about any prominent change in
the disposition of foreign diplomats to
choose American girls as wives is ridi-
culed here on all sides.

Attention is called by social leaders
to the fact that Germany is the only
country which takes this attitude in
regard to the marriage of members of
its diplomatic corps, and that practi-
cally every other lexation in Washing-
ton has been graced by numerous Ameri-
can beauties.

Some Seek Americans.

Certain ones, in fact, have intimated
that young secretaries have been
brought over here, introduced into
American society purposely to win
the Germans have not entirely free
from the application of this charge.

The German attitude is censured on
the ground that if American girls are
good enough for members of other Diplo-
matic Corps, why should Germany be
so particular. Again, if a young man
and a young woman fall in love, it is with-
in the province of the German govern-
ment to keep them apart possibly to
the detriment of their future social life?
It is also one of the questions which social
leaders are asking.

Those disposed to put the best possi-
ble face on the matter, however, call
attention to what happened in the case
of Mrs. McKame, formerly Mrs. Marion
Treadwell, who became the wife of Baron
von Brunnig of the German diplomatic
couple, when the wedding was delayed
for some time on account of the opposi-
tion of the German Emperor and in
which the German ambassador, Baron
von Bernstorff, interceded because
of his interest in both the young people.

WICKERSHAM IS AGAINST CHANGE IN SHERMAN LAW

Attorney General, in Report,
Scoffs at Efforts to
Alter Statute.

WHITE SLAVERS ARE GIVEN HARD BLOW

Cabinet Officer Expresses His
Satisfaction With Work of
Commerce Court.

Advising against amending the
Sherman anti-trust law, so far as it
relates to dissolution suits, and
favoring the enactment of legisla-
tion which will prevent judges from
ordering the taking of testimony in
private, Attorney General Wickers-
ham today gave out his annual re-
port to Congress as head of the De-
partment of Justice. The Attorney
General declares that amending the
Sherman law in ways which have
been suggested probably will hurt
more than help with respect to civil
proceedings.

The Attorney General admits that
criminal proceedings under the
Sherman law have not had "encour-
aging result," but is silent as to
recommendations on this point.

Wants Public Hearings.

Mr. Wickersham is emphatic in at-
tacking the course of United States
Judges Colt, Putnam, and Brown in
ordering the public exclusion from the
taking of testimony in the United Shoe
Machinery dissolution suit before an
examiner, and urges that special legis-
lation be passed to prevent such an
order in the future.

He also urges that \$200,000 be ap-
propriated to perfect the organization of
the Department of Justice's anti-white
slave traffic bureau, and he defends
most vigorously the Commerce Court,
saying it has been misrepresented
greatly. With respect to this, the re-
port says:

"In my opinion the Commerce Court
has proved a far more satisfactory in-
strument for the determination of legal
questions arising out of orders of the
Interstate Commerce Commission than
the former method by which such ques-
tions were passed upon in the various
circuit courts throughout the country."

Upholds the Commission.

"It is much more expeditious; it has
upheld the commission in a larger por-
tion of cases than did either the cir-
cuit courts or the Supreme Court; and
it has granted temporary injunctions
with less freedom than the circuit
courts did."

"I believe it would be injurious to the
interests of the public, as well as to the
due, convenient, and expeditious ad-
ministration of justice to now return
to the old plan of distributing the lit-
igation among the many district courts
of the United States. To require the
American girl of these conditions in all
parts of the country will lead not
only to serious inconvenience and great-
er expense, but inevitably to greater
delay, and in this class of cases delay
is most seriously disadvantageous to
the public."

"In my opinion, the criticisms which
have been made of the Commerce Court
are due chiefly to the fact that the scope
of judicial review over the orders of the
commission has not yet been clearly de-
fined either by act of Congress or by
authoritative decisions of the Supreme
Court. This difficulty would be met by
legislation which should state in
its report, as a basis for its order, the
findings of fact and the reasons on
which the order is based."

"Provide that all findings of fact
and conclusions of policy appearing in
the said report shall be final and con-
clusive."

"Limit court review exclusively to
(Continued on Fifth Page.)

CONGRESS TO PROBE GRAND TRUNK DEAL

House Rules Committee Sets Tues-
day For Hearings on Spe-
cial Committee.

A Congressional probe of the pro-
posed traffic deal in New England be-
tween the Grand Trunk and New York,
New Haven and Hartford railroads was
decided upon today by the House Rules
Committee.

Chairman Henry of the Rules Com-
mittee, tentatively set next Tuesday for
hearings upon the resolution of Con-
gressman O'Shaughnessy (Dem., N. Y.)
to appoint a special House committee
to investigate the railroad deal.

The select committee to conduct an in-
quiry, independent of the Federal grand
jury investigation in New York, and the
Department of Justice probe, is de-
sired by Mr. O'Shaughnessy.

Redmond's Daughter Soon to Become Bride

DUBLIN, Dec. 5.—A marriage has
been arranged between Max Green,
chairman of the Irish prison board,
and a recently private secretary to the
Irish lord lieutenant, and Miss Johanna Red-
mond, the youngest daughter of John
E. Redmond, the leader of the Irish
parliamentary party.

YOUTHFUL BURGLAR BARES CAREER IN FRANK STORY OF MANY ROBBERIES HERE



LEROY BAKER.

Daring Boy Burglar, Who Confesses to Series of Sensational Robberies in Washington.

Confessing Long List of Thefts to Police, Leroy Baker Asks for Return of Book "Raffles" So He Can Read of Criminal. Declares He Stole to Live.

Calm, and apparently as unconcerned over his predicament as the most hardened
criminal who had spent the better part of his life in the underworld, Leroy Baker, eight-
teen-year-old burglar, who, according to the police, admits that he was responsible for the
most sensational and daring series of hold-ups and robberies that have occurred in
Washington in years, sat in a cell at the First Precinct police station this afternoon and
asked the turnkey to return to him the copy of "Raffles," the novel he was reading when
he was arrested late last night.

OFFICIALS SEEK RADICAL CHANGE IN UTILITIES LAW

Actuated by Talk of Merger,
Commissioners Address
Congressmen.

Directing attention to the necessity
for immediate action in view of the or-
ganization of the Washington Public
Utilities Company, the Commissioners
today sent to Congressman Hen John-
son, chairman of the House District
Committee, a letter requesting the adop-
tion of several amendments to the pub-
lic utilities bill, the object of which are
to prevent the control of a local public
utility by a foreign corporation.

One of the provisions is to prevent
stock brokers or those in the brokerage
business from holding office as a direc-
tor of a public utility.

"The attention of the Commissioners
and probably the attention of your hon-
orable body," says the letter, "has been
directed during the past few months
to the speculation in stocks of one of
our most important public utilities and
to the organization of a holding com-
pany chartered under the laws of Vir-
ginia with the evident purpose on the
part of the promoters to absorb the con-
trolling interest in various public util-
ities."

"The State of Massachusetts has
guarded against foreign holding com-
panies by legislation, a copy of which
is herewith inclosed.

"The provision suggested by the Com-
missioners to eliminate foreign hold-
ing companies provides that 'it shall be
unlawful for any corporation, directly
or indirectly, by whatever means, plan
or device to hold, control or vote any
share or shares in the capital stock of
any public utilities corporation without
the written consent of the commission;
provided, that such stock, bonds or
other evidence of debt may be held
without such consent if necessary to
prevent loss upon a debt previously
contracted in good faith."

Idea From the Book.

The boy said that it was by read-
ing this book that he was first in-
spired with the idea of becoming a
"gentleman burglar."

"If I have got to stay in here all
by myself," he said, "I would like
to have that book. Maybe I can find
out where I made the mistake that
caused my arrest."

It was this that seemed to bother
the lad the most. His incarceration
seemed to trouble him but little, but
he seemed to feel that in some way
he had bungled; had failed to make
the success of a career in crime that
characterized the "gentleman bur-
glar" of fiction.

A few hours before, young Baker had
faced a score of detectives and police-
men at headquarters and politely an-
swered their questions about how he
had entered seven boarding houses in
the central part of the city Monday
night and held up the occupants at
the point of a revolver. On a table
near by were the masks, handkerchiefs,
bat, and other paraphernalia.

"That's a good outfit," he remarked,
glancing at the paraphernalia. "And it
did good work."

Forced To Be Thief.

But Baker asserted that he had not
selected burglary and housebreaking as
a profession from choice. He said he
had been forced into it because he could
not get employment, and as long as he
had to be a burglar he would be a
gentleman along with it.

While admitting the eight robberies
early Monday morning, he denied that
he was the lad who, unmasked, held up
and robbed Abraham Glimberg, a gro-
cer, at 95 Florida avenue, northeast,
Tuesday night. He denied any knowl-
edge of the burglary of several houses
in Hyattsville, Md., early yesterday.

The police say that there is strong
circumstantial evidence that Baker has
some knowledge of the Hyattsville rob-
beries. He claims he was in Laurel,
Md., a short distance beyond Hyatt-
sville, Tuesday night, but returned to
Washington before midnight. The rob-
beries in Hyattsville did not occur until
after 12 o'clock.

"The boy also admits that he entered
several apartments and homes in dif-
ferent parts of the city in the daytime dur-
(Continued on Page Twelve.)

BELIEVE SINCLAIR AND COSBY ARE TO BE COMMISSIONERS

Two Reported As Likely Se-
lections for District
Board.

A. Leftwich Sinclair to be Democratic
Commissioner of the District, and Col.
Spencer Cosby to be Engineer Commis-
sioner in place of Lieutenant Colonel
Judson—this is the new combination re-
ported at the White House today in an-
ticipation of President Taft filling the
vacancies that will occur in the District
triumvirate in January and February.

It appears that all of Capt. James F.
Oyster's enemies got out their hammers
as soon as the report was printed that
he was being seriously considered as
an appointee to succeed Commissioner
Johnston. The opposition may not be
effective in the long run, but for the
present it has been sufficient to cause
President Taft to carry his search for
an available Democratic Commissioner
further than the names already sug-
gested.

The suggestion of many names in the
preliminary skirmish indicates that
when President Taft finally makes an
appointment there will be a lively fight
in the Senate on the confirmation.

So far no report has come from the
White House to indicate that Com-
missioner Judson will not succeed himself.
What President Taft intends to do
with Colonel Judson is not known. The
report that Colonel Judson will be sent
to Panama is not credited in War De-
partment circles. If he is relieved the
President would not appoint a man to
his place unless he were thoroughly
conversant with Washington affairs,
and Col. Spencer Cosby is presumed to
have all the essential information in
this respect.

CLOSE MAILS TO BIG FINANCIERS, IS PUJO'S PLAN

Head of Money Trust Probe
Would Treat Stock Ex-
change Drastically.

SEES RIGHT TO ACT UNDER SHERMAN LAW

Congressman Claims Analogy Be-
tween Money Power and
Old Louisiana Lottery.

Denial of the mails and prosecu-
tion under the Sherman anti-trust
law as "conspiracies in restraint of
trade" face the nation's stock ex-
changes and bank clearing houses.

This was the startling declaration
today of Congressman Pujo of
Louisiana, chairman of the House
Banking Committee, and head of the
"money trust" investigating com-
mittee. In an exclusive interview
today, Pujo outlined the revolution-
ary reforms which the Money trust
committee plans to force upon the
stock exchanges and clearing houses,
and hinted at startling facts which
the committee's preliminary inves-
tigation of data had disclosed.

Conspiracy His Charge.

"I believe it is shown clearly that the
stock, and some of the produce ex-
changes, as well as most of the 'clear-
ing houses,' are conspiracies in re-
straint of trade," the Louisiana Con-
gressman declared. "As such all of
their interstate business should be
barred from the mails. The committee, I
feel certain, will recommend such action
by the Executive branch of the Govern-
ment. In listing securities, in limiting
the size of their membership and by
various other restrictions, the stock
exchanges and clearinghouse associa-
tions have become, in effect, gigantic
trusts—monopolies of commerce. I think
their business can be denied trans-
mission in the mails under the postal laws.

Scores Wall Street.

"The New York Stock Exchange is a
striking example of this business domi-
nation."

"The postal laws will be invoked to
exclude the exchanges, associations, or
bankers and brokers from use of the
mails in interstate commerce unless
complete reorganization is made. If they
are not reorganized, they will be treated
exactly as the Louisiana lottery was
treated."

"I do not believe Federal incorpora-
tion of stock exchanges will be at-
tempted, but Federal supervision will be
demanded."

Pujo said bills to enforce the drastic
upheaval and remodeling of business
will be introduced in Congress early in
January. The Money trust inquiry,
which will be resumed Monday is to
disclose additional facts which tend to
frame legislation along these lines.

Must Be Reorganized.

Discussing specifically the make-up of
the clearing houses, and the abuses of
the clearing house system, Congressman
Pujo said:

"Clearing houses, composed of volun-
tary associations of banks as a vehicle
of exchange, must and will be reorgani-
zed. As a result of the investigation
thus far of the 'Money trust' by our
committee, I understand that several
clearing houses are voluntarily remov-
ing restrictions upon membership and
business methods. Some, I hear, have
agreed that their members may give
exchange without charge to their cus-
tomers, if they so desire."

"But the clearing houses must change
their methods—and radically—or face
prosecution under the Sherman anti-
trust law as 'conspiracies in restraint
of trade.' They will also face the prob-
able loss of use of the mails."

Banks Are Coerced.

"As now organized and conducted,
clearing houses force banks to join, or
refuse to 'clear' their exchanges. In
most cases this compels a bank either
to join the association or go out of
business. Being denied the clearances
and support of other banks, institutions
which refuse to join the associations are
business parlans."

"To my mind this condition of affairs
has become intolerable—unendurable.
It is the purpose of our investiga-
tion to present these conditions to Con-
gress and to the country, with deman-
ds for legislation and action which will en-
force the law."

(Continued on Page Twelve.)

IN CONGRESS TODAY.

Senate met at noon.
Amnibus claims bill taken up for
consideration.

Commission to investigate tobacco
prices and question of combination
of foreign nations to depress them
met.

Judge Archbald trial proceeds at 2
o'clock.

President's communication on Lincoln
Memorial sent to Senate.

HOUSE.

House met at noon.

Adamson bill for physical valuation of
railroads passed.

Legislative appropriation bill called up.
Speaker Clark accepted position of hon-
orary president of National Fraternity
of Pages, and posed on Capitol steps
for moving picture machine.